(XXXIXth YEAR.) THE (No. 1951.)

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1784.

PARIS, *March* 8.

IT is thought there will be no council of war held on the officers of M. de Suffrein's fleet, as they have been puniſhed already by his diſmiſſion of them. If they think not to have deſerved it, they will take proper ſteps to be reinſtated, which it is ſuppoſed none of them will venture to do.

*March* 19. The king has been moſt liberal in the relief of the poor during this ſevere winter; the damage done in the country by the inundations is beyond deſcription; his majeſty has reſerved four millions to be diſtributed among the poor farmers, who are almoſt all ruined. This ſum is the produce of the ſavings of extraordinary expences lately retrenched, and one-tenth of all penſions above ten thouſand livres.

EMMERIC, *March* 4. How is it poſſible to write the conſternation we are in? we are bereft of dykes. The Rhine threatens total ruin to us: all our fields are covered with a ſea of water; in ſhort, our ſituation is beyond deſcription. The cattle periſh by thouſands. Famine and cold unite their ravages to thoſe of inundations; and veſſels that have been ſent for relief, have been deſtroyed. The couriers coming from Weſel to Weſtervoort, were obliged at the peril of their lives, to paſs by the tops of the houſes.

VIENNA, *Feb.* 22. In conſequence of the diſpatches lately arrived from Italy, orders have been ſent to the army aſſembled on the frontiers, to ſeparate; and the regiments are to return to their reſpective quarters.

For ſome time paſt the works of the fortreſs of Pleſs have been ſuſpended, but thoſe at Thereſianſtadt are continued.

All public papers announced ſome time ago the capture made by an Algerine corſair of an imperial ſhip, commanded by captain Kering; and the reſtitution made of it afterwards at the requiſition of the Ottoman Porte; but the regency has not added to that reſtitution any indemnification; and his Imperial majeſty has charged his internuncio at Conſtantinople to ſolicit ſome, which cannot be refuſed, and which, according to the treaty concluded laſt year between the two courts, muſt be paid by the dey of Algiers, or by the ſultan.

*March* 13. The emperor has ordered 40,000 florins to be diſtributed among the ſufferers by inundations from the thaw.

*March* 15. We have received the diſagreeable news of a terrible fire having conſumed the militia magazines of Eſſeg in Hungary; the loſs is eſtimated at ſeveral millions. The fire continued three days.

By advices from Italy we learn, that the court of Rome is uneaſy, on account of the preparation which the duke of Modena is making in his ſtates. That prince rejects all the propoſitions of the holy ſee relative to the duchy of Ferrara, to which he forms ſome pretenſions. The pope, in the mean time hath ordered the garriſon of Ferrara to be reinforced and ſupplied with ammunition and proviſions. The ſame letters from Italy ſay, that as ſoon as the pope had learnt that the regency of Tunis had declared war againſt the Venetians, he ordered that the frigates and galleys of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate ſhould not only protect the Venetian ſhips in caſe they were attacked, but alſo to join them againſt the Tuniſians. The grand maſter of the order of Malta hath given the ſame inſtructions to all his veſſels.

*March* 20. On the 7th, 8th, and 9th inſtant, the cities of Buda and Peſt in Hungary, were expoſed to the horrid ravages occaſioned by the overflowing of the Danube. The greateſt part of thoſe cities are under water, and that of Peſt reſembles an iſland. The loſs of cattle, merchandiſe, and effects, is immenſe.

The moſt melancholy details of the inundations occaſioned by the thaw arrive here from almoſt all parts of Germany, the Low Countries, France, Italy, &c. ſo that theſe misfortunes ſeem to have been the lot of almoſt all the countries of Europe.

MALTA, *March* 1. A ſquadron is fitting out by order of the grand maſter, which is to join that of Venice, to go on an expedition againſt Tunis; after which the two fleets are to join the Spaniſh fleets in an attack upon the city of Algiers.

PETERSBURGH, *March* 26. The empreſs has juſt iſſued an edict, giving leave to all foreigners, of what nation or country ſoever, to carry on a free and unlimited trade, both by ſea and land, with the ſeveral countries bordering upon the Euxine, which have lately been annexed to the Ruſſian dominions; and allotting ſpecially to ſuch foreign merchants the ports of Cherſon, in the government of Catherinoſlaw, Sebaſtopolis, (formerly called Acht-iar) and Theodoſia (formerly Caffa) both in the province of Taurica, where they may reſide and carry on their traffic, with the ſame immunities and privileges, religious and civil, as are allowed in this city and at Archangel.

UTRECHT, *April* 5. We have juſt learned, that M. de Thulemeyer, envoy extraordinary from the king of Pruſſia, ſent a letter the 30th ult. to their high mightineſſes, from the king his maſter, ſince which there is nothing elſe talked of in the city, as the letter is ſaid to be of the utmoſt importance to the republic.

Politics are ſo profoundly myſterious at Venice, that we hear of the bey of Tunis declaring war againſt the republic, without knowing the occaſion of the quarrel; we have juſt learned, however, that the foundation of it was laid above a year ago.

Our republic is conſtantly employed in putting our marine on the moſt reſpectable footing; the men are already at work in all our dock-yards, with the utmoſt diligence, on the conſtruction of ſeveral ſhips of the line; and a freſh ſquadron is now equipping to ſail about the 20th inſt. to the Mediterranean, to relieve that under the command of vice admiral Rhynſt.

MADRID, *March* 9. An expreſs from Cadiz is juſt arrived at the Pardo, with the important news, that the fleet from Vera Cruz arrived ſafely in that port the firſt of this month, being compoſed of ſix regiſter ſhips, whoſe cargoes, in gold, ſilver, and jewels, are valued at 27,281,140 piaſtres, beſides 5278 ſerons of cochineal, and 5413 of indigo, &c.

The overflowings of the rivers which traverſe our provinces have occaſioned frightful devaſtations; the Guadalavier eſpecially has thrown down an infinite number of houſes, and occaſioned the greateſt deſolation in all the places which it has inundated.

FRANCKFORT, *March* 15. The inhabitants of Offenbach being ſurrounded by the waters, and in want of proviſions, promiſed one hundred crowns to any perſon who had courage to bring them ſome; but none dared to venture except a Jew, who ſucceeded in ſupplying them, and refuſed the proffered recompence.

FRANKFORT *on the Maine*, *March* 7. We receive from every quarter melancholy accounts of the conſequences of the thaw and overflowing of the Rhine, the Maine, and the Neckar. Many houſes and mills at Sachſenhauſen have been ſwept away; thirteen houſes were thrown down at Miltenberg, and a number of perſons buried in their ruins; many edifices have been waſhed away by the torrent at Kitringen; one half of the town of Bonn is under water, as well as the villages of Limperic, Beul, and Schevartz ſhaindorffe; the Lutheran church and 130 houſes have been deſtroyed at Mulheim.

VENICE, *March* 6. The bey of Tunis has broke the peace with this republic, on account of our not making him preſents four times more valuable than uſual. The ſenate immediately came to a reſolution to ſend out a ſquadron of nine ſhips of the line, of ſeventy and ninety guns, four frigates, and eight xebecks, to bring that regency to reaſon, and to protect, at the ſame time, the Venetian flag in the Mediterranean, which is under the command of the chevalier Emo, a noble Venetian, of the higheſt reputation in the marine of the republic.

AMSTERDAM, *March* 23. The emperor hath lately applied to the court of France, requiring to know whether they ſhould at all interpoſe in the buſineſs which he hath to ſettle with the Dutch, reſpecting the opening of the Schelde for a free navigation and trade to his dominions in the Netherlands. The French, who can, when it is neceſſary, put on the ſhew of moderation, have given for anſwer, that they have no concern in this affair, and do not interfere in the particular rights of nations.

LONDON, *February* 26.

*Extract of a letter from Rochelle, Jan.* 20.

"The night of the 17th to the 18th of this month, has been for us the moſt dreadful one ever experienced. On the 17th, towards evening, a ſtrong wind aroſe, and at nine o'clock, we felt a ſhock of an earthquake, attended with thunder, lightning, and hail. The largeſt trees were torn up by the roots; the tiles and windows flew about the ſtreets. Two hundred chimnies were thrown down; the upper ſtories were demoliſhed and even ſome houſes have been totally deſtroyed. In this general deſtruction, we were threatened with a fire, the progreſs of which we could not poſſibly have ſtopped. The fall of the chimnies in the places where the fire was beginning to catch, prevented the conflagration; the roofs of ſeveral churches, among the reſt the cathedral, were ſtripped off; the wind even carried away the lead. The poſtilion from Nantes ſays, that he ſaw many trees lying on the road, torn up by the roots; that from Bourdeaux aſſures us, that the country between Rochfort and Saintes has ſuffered much; the lightning fell within twenty paces of the ſaid poſtilion, who was thrown from his horſe ten different times. The diſaſters at ſea are ſtill more melancholy. Many ſhips have foundered, both on our coaſt and that of the iſle of Rhea. Twenty-four dead bodies have been taken out of the water here, and a much greater number were taken up at the iſle of Rhea."

*March* 19. Goods to the amount of a million ſterling have been ſhipped for the new ſtates ſince Chriſtmas laſt. Such the faith, and ſuch the courage of Britiſh merchants!

*March* 26. By letters brought over by Wedneſday's Dutch mail, we receive freſh confirmation of the diſtreſs occaſioned by the inundations in conſequence of the thaw; and whilſt the north of Europe is a prey to the effects of a long and ſevere winter, unheard of ſtorms diſtreſs the inhabitants of the ſouthern climes, eſpecially along the coaſt of Sicily; the mole of Catania has been overſet, and the city overflowed by the ſea; ſeveral houſes were demoliſhed, and many inhabitants loſt their lives. Syracuſe has experienced the ſame fate, the waters riſing ſo high at the latter place, that great quantities of fiſh were left on the tops of the houſes, and at Maſcari a ſhip was actually left in the ſame ſituation. In Calabria the inhabitants have not only been ſeverely diſtreſſed by the inundations, but, in addition to their calamities, ſeveral ſhocks of earthquakes have been felt, and in particular a very dreadful one on the 23d of January laſt.

*Extract of a letter from Copenhagen, March* 2.

"The migrations from out of Holſtein have lately been ſo great, on account of the encouragement which the American ſtates give to foreigners ſettling among them, that the king has found it neceſſary to publiſh an ordinance, forbidding, under heavy penalties, any perſon leaving the Daniſh dominions without licence; and even ſuch as go to Santa Croix, or St. Thomas's, are by this new ſtatute to give bond for their return, or ſecurity for their ſettling in thoſe provinces. Jews are hereby alſo reſtricted from removing their property, and ſhips of any nation whatſoever, having ſuch perſons on board without the proper paſſports, are liable to ſeizure as having contraband goods on board.

"Mr. Dana, the American conſul in this city, has juſt finiſhed the treaties of commerce between the king and the United ſtates, by an article of which the two powers are reſtricted from importing ſuch articles as are the produce of each other."

*April* 6. A letter from Liſbon ſays, that ſince the order iſſued for ſtopping the American ſhip, which had a large quantity of Portugal money on board going out of the kingdom, more American ſhips with corn and flour have arrived there; therefore the queen has iſſued out a freſh order, that if any American ſhips arrive with corn and flour, they ſhall be paid in caſh, and that no officer do preſume to ſtop them, to examine what money they have on board.

A large ſtock purſe has been collected by the merchants of France, and preſented to the court, for the purpoſe of equipping and diſcharging the expences of a ſecret expedition. It is pretended, that the object is new diſcoveries; but the judicious are of opinion, that India is the place of deſtination, as large quantities of military ſtores have been contracted for by the ſubſcribers agents.

*Extract of a letter from Bruſſels, March* 30.

"The affair reſpecting the Dutch having made an irruption into the emperor's dominions, muſt be ſpeedily ſettled, or a diſagreement with the republic will take place. The count Ormailee, ambaſſador at the Hague, has orders to bring this matter forward immediately."

*April* 20. The foreign journals, publiſhed the beginning of this month in France and Germany, give very extraordinary accounts of the plans for the improvement of air balloons. M. Dillier, of the Hague, is endeavouring to apply aeroſtatic globes to the uſe of buoying up ſhips deeply laden, in order to facilitate their entrance into the harbour of Amſterdam, a ſcheme we have ſince heard likely to ſucceed. M. Carra has read a memoir before the royal academy of ſciences at Paris, on aerial navigation, and propoſes to add to the wings of a large globe a ſecondary balloon to ſerve as an anchor; to theſe he adds a conductor (to guard againſt lightning) and even a log-line for meaſuring its way. The academy have encouraged M. Carra to proceed in his experiments.

The Spaniards conceive they ſave their national honour, by making conceſſions to the grand ſignior, inſtead of the Algerines, who have treated their propoſals for an accommodation with repeated contempt, ſince the laſt attack upon their capital.

Tunis, in point of natural ſituation, is one of the ſtrongeſt ports in the Mediterranean, and has in former times reſiſted a larger force from this country than that which the Venetians are ſaid to have ſent againſt it.

The American reſidents in Europe are not found to anſwer the expence of keeping them, eſpecially at Liſbon and Madrid, where there is a poſitive determination in the miniſtry of both courts, to give as little encouragement as poſſible in Europe to the new ſtates.

Every letter received from France, confirms the conduct of that court in reſpect to the augmentation of its marine force, and it is ſaid an explanation of this conduct is immediately to be demanded by our miniſtry.

A reinforcement is intended immediately for the Eaſt-Indies. This is in conſequence of information recently received from France, ſtating the attention paid by that power to the increaſe of her marine, and alſo the ſailing of two or more ſmall ſquadrons.

At Sheffield, Birmingham, Wolverhampton, &c. very great orders are executing for all kinds of tools uſed in the various handicraft branches, implements of huſbandry, and every article of hardware, in order for exportation to different parts of America.

While every man is contending for his private intereſts in this election, few trouble themſelves to conſider of what is doing around us. Too much engaged in one purſuit, we have neither eyes nor inclination to view what others are doing. France is preparing a prodigious naval force; diſpatches are ſent to India. The Dutch murmur at the peace. The Americans run away with our Weſt-India trade. Our funds are tumbling like the beams of an old houſe, and we are bribing electors, corrupting the country, and waſting money to get into parliament.

*April* 22. Letters from Amſterdam, which arrived on Friday, mention accounts to have been received from Batavia, that ſome very diſagreeable diſputes had ariſen between the Engliſh garriſon of Trincomale, and the Dutch commandant, who had been ſent to take poſſeſſion of that fortreſs according to the 9th article of the treaty of pacification. In conſequence of which the governor of Batavia had diſpatched a frigate to the

Engliſh chief at Madras, complaining in very high terms, of this infringement of the preliminary articles.

The above tranſaction, it is ſaid, owes its origin to the intrigues of the French, who by no means wiſh affairs to remain quiet in the Eaſt Indies. Every engine of corruption has been exerted by that politic power to detach the ſtates of Holland from their connection with this country ſince the breaking out of the American war, and it is well known they have been but too ſucceſsful.

Accounts from Rotterdam are by no means auſpicious to this kingdom. A ſpirit governs there very inimical to the Britiſh intereſt. In fact, the French intereſt invelopes every thing. By a liberal and well directed application of very conſiderable ſums, the attachment of their old friends has been ſecured, and numerous proſelytes have been gained to favour the new ſyſtem of Gallic politics. It is aſſerted upon good authority, that above one million and a half of florins have been annually appropriated for ſome years back to ſecure the ſingle province of Zealand to the French intereſt!

## NEW-YORK, *May* 19.

We hear that the brig Marquis, captain Conklin, which ſailed from New-London for Ireland, in January laſt, after being at ſea a few days ſprung a leak, and foundered, the people were ſaved by a French man of war, and carried to France.

*May* 20. Friday evening the 7th inſtant, an unuſual noiſe was heard in New-Haven and the neighbouring towns, by ſome ſuppoſed to be an earthquake, by others, that of the exploſion of a meteor.

## PHILADELPHIA, *May* 22.

The ——, Harris, from Virginia to Liverpool, is put into Loughſwilly, diſmaſted.

Thurſday afternoon a barn on the Jerſey ſhore, oppoſite this city, was ſet on fire by lightning and entirely conſumed, together with a quantity of hay, &c. About the ſame time ſome cattle near the above building were ſtruck dead, ſuppoſed by the flaſh which ſet fire to the barn.

*May* 25. The ſloop Enterpriſe, captain William Cunningham, from the bay of Fundy for this port, was, on the 13th inſtant, caſt away at Cape May. The people are ſaved, but the veſſel and cargo totally loſt.

A number of the Heſſian troops which ſerved in America, having arrived in England on their return home, did not depart thence till the beginning of April, having been detained by the late ſevere winter.

*Extract of a letter from a citizen at Wioming to his friend in this city, dated May* 20.

"The dangerous diſpoſition of the Connecticut faction in this country has lately been very alarming. On the 11th inſt. a number of them, armed for the purpoſe, diſpoſſeſſed ſome of the Pennſylvania ſettlers, who were peaceably cultivating their farms at Abraham's Plains, offering great violence to their perſons, and repeatedly venting threats againſt the officers of government acting in this country. This and many other inſtances of outrage, which have marked the general conduct of this factious people, filled the minds of our good citizens with juſt apprehenſions of being forcibly driven from this country, as ſoon as our only ſupport (colonel Moore's corps) ſhould be removed, the time for the removal of which being fixed and at hand, brought their former meaſures and repeated cruelties with freſh horror to our minds. In this alarming ſituation of affairs, it was conceived neceſſary to adopt ſome meaſures to avoid dangers ſo juſtly to be apprehended.

"Although we ardently wiſhed to cultivate cordiality and friendſhip, we found, upon mature deliberation, ſuch bleſſings could find no exiſtence, whilſt we permitted thoſe peſts to ſociety to remain amongſt us. We therefore conceived, however painful the alternative, that the removal of the moſt dangerous part of this faction would be the only reſource which could lead to the eſtabliſhment of that peace and good order we ſo anxiouſly wiſh for.

"This opinion being unanimouſly adopted by us (who pride ourſelves upon ever being faithful ſubjects of this ſtate, as part of the union) we proceeded to take ſuch meaſures as we thought abſolutely neceſſary to our ſafety.

"Some days were given to the Connecticut ſettlers to move off, with their families and property, or to produce ſuch proofs of their peaceable intentions towards this ſtate, and its citizens, as would quiet our apprehenſions, and accordingly qualify them to remain peaceably in their habitations.

"Thoſe whoſe deſigns were good readily complied with one or other of theſe reaſonable propoſals—many moved up the river—whilſt others, from explicit declarations of their good intentions, received every indulgence.

"However, many old offenders, notorious for the part they had ever taken in the many unjuſtifiable acts of violence committed upon the perſons and property of the Pennſylvania ſettlers in this country, and who, from their obſtinately perſiſting to ſtay, we ſtrongly ſuſpected of promoting farther diſturbances—theſe circumſtances marking them out as perſons too dangerous to remain, we found ourſelves drove to the neceſſity of expelling them out of this place.

"This diſagreeable buſineſs is now effected—a meaſure deemed neceſſary by the unanimous voice of the citizens, and carried into execution by them with great ſpirit and deciſion, at the ſame time the higheſt degree of lenity marked their proceedings, treating the widows and infirm with tenderneſs and attention.

"I flatter myſelf that this revolution, ſo long and ſo devoutly wiſhed for, will entitle thoſe who brought it about to much merit and applauſe. It met with my approbation ſo heartily, as to make me take a part in it.

"Official characters may be deemed reprehenſible for this late revolution. I aſſure you that they are in no inſtance culpable; they were never conſulted or concerned in the meaſure."

## ANNAPOLIS, *June* 3.

On Friday the 21ſt inſt. the ſhip Waſhington, captain Dale, arrived at Cheſter, after 31 days paſſage from London, and 24 from land to land. By her we are informed, that colonel Franks arrived at the ſecretary of ſtate's office in London on the 7th of April, with the ratification, on the part of congreſs, of the definitive treaty of peace, and the day following he ſet off for France.

A large ſhip arrived in Delaware bay ſoon after the Waſhington, but we have not heard from whence.

"*Cambridge, May* 27, 1784.

"On Tueſday May the 25th, about ſix o'clock in the morning, departed this life, after an illneſs of three days, Miſs Polly Maynadier, of this place, in the 18th year of her age. If youth, and an uncommon ſhare of the ornaments of mind and perſon, together with the poſſeſſion of every virtue, which commanded and ſecured to her the affection and love of all around her, could claim a longer date, this amiable young lady had the faireſt pretenſions to a more extended period.

"Whilſt prudence ſhap'd her courſe, religion's purer ray influenced and ſanctified her every action.

"Oh! let ſome meſſenger of peace deſcend, to heal a pining mother's heart, and ſnatch the cypreſs from the mournful brow."

"Hence may the youth of both ſexes this uſeful moral draw, that neither youth, beauty, nor the poſſeſſion of every charm, which captivates mankind, are exempt from the ſudden, the unexpected call of death! When we reflect on the ſhort ſummons given to this amiable young creature, whoſe ſoul has winged her flight to her native heaven, and that a few days before, we ſaw her in the bloom of beauty, and vigour of youth, we cannot help apoſtrophiſing her in the elegant lines of a celebrated female pen—

"Ah! what avail'd thy happy art to pleaſe,
"Thy ſprightly converſe, and thy graceful eaſe,
"Since death unpitying ſummon'd thee away,
"And clos'd at morn thy bright unclouded day."

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For the MARYLAND GAZETTE.

INFLUENCED by a due regard to public opinion, I ſhould have explained the principles upon which captain Carbery was arreſted, as ſoon as I underſtood the legality of the proceeding was queſtioned, had I not been reſtrained, by conſiderations which ſtill have ſufficient weight with me, to prevent a publication on the ſubject.

Captain Carbery has not been diſcharged, or tried; and it is highly improper to diſcuſs, in the news-papers, any point relating to the caſe of a perſon accuſed, before the charge againſt him is judicially examined.

As a delegate of Maryland, I am reſponſible to the general aſſembly for the diſcharge of the truſt committed to me; and it would neither be reſpectful to the aſſembly, or conſiſtent with the character I hold, to ſubmit my proceedings to any other examination, before the conſtitutional tribunal ſhall have decided upon them. The part I had in the arreſt of captain Carbery, with the reaſons for the meaſure, will be truly ſtated to the general aſſembly at their next meeting; when thoſe who are equally friends to the federal government, and rights of the citizen, will, I truſt, be ſatisfied of the rectitude of my conduct, and thoſe who are enemies to both, may uſe the opportunity to try their influence againſt me. In the mean time, miſrepreſentation and ſlander will only give an *unneceſſary* proof of the malignity of their authors, without wounding my feelings or reputation,

THOMAS STONE.

Annapolis, May 26, 1784.

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*Extracts from the journal of congreſs.*

*April* 14. The delegates of the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, having informed Congreſs, that the legiſlature of ſaid ſtate, at their ſeſſion in February laſt, paſſed the following reſolutions, to wit, "*Reſolved*, That the delegates of this ſtate be, and they are hereby inſtructed to uſe their influence to obtain a receſs of Congreſs as ſoon as the national buſineſs will poſſibly admit.

"It is further voted, that the delegates of this ſtate requeſt that honourable body to adjourn and convene at Rhode-Iſland in the courſe of the next year, or as ſoon as may be convenient; and that Congreſs be informed, that if the aforeſaid requeſt ſhall be acceded to, this ſtate will prepare ſuitable buildings for their accommodation." And thereupon moved,

That on the twenty-ſixth day of May next, the preſident adjourn this Congreſs until the twenty-ſixth day of October next, then to meet at Newport, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations, and if a ſufficient number of members to form a houſe, ſhould not then meet, that all the buſineſs before this congreſs unfiniſhed at the time of ſaid adjournment, be referred to the United States in Congreſs, who ſhall be aſſembled at ſaid Newport, on the firſt Monday in November next.

A motion was made and ſeconded, to ſtrike out the words "then to meet at Newport, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and Providence Plantations," and afterwards the words "at ſaid Newport"—And on the queſtion, Shall thoſe words ſtand? It paſſed in the negative, and the words were ſtruck out.

A motion was then made and ſeconded, in lieu of the words ſtruck out, to inſert "to meet at Philadelphia"—And on the queſtion to agree to this, it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was then made and ſeconded, to poſtpone the further conſideration of the motion under debate, in order to take up the following. That the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia be informed, that provided they will advance the United States pounds, for the erecting the neceſſary buildings for the reception of congreſs at or near George-town, at the falls of Patowmack, it ſhall be allowed them in the requiſitions made on them for the year by the United States in Congreſs aſſembled. And on the queſtion to poſtpone for the purpoſe above mentioned, it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was then made and ſeconded in lieu of the words ſtruck out, to inſert "Alexandria"—And on the queſtion to agree to this amendment, it paſſed in the negative.

A motion was made and ſeconded, in lieu of the words ſtruck out, to inſert "to meet at Trenton, in the ſtate of New-Jerſey, agreeably to their act of the 21ſt of October laſt"—And on the queſtion to agree to this, it was reſolved in the affirmative.

*April* 15. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a letter of the 16th of January, from the ſuperintendent of finance, as agent of marine, reſpecting a claim of captain Greene and others,

*Reſolved*, That no extra allowance be made to naval officers who have been or who may be employed on courts martial in the ſtate, where they reſide at the time of holding the ſame, or where the ſhips or veſſels of war, to which they belong did or may lie at the time of their being ſo employed.

That the agent of marine report to congreſs, a reaſonable allowance per day for ſuch naval officers, as have been or ſhall be employed on courts martial out of the ſtates of their reſidence, or in a ſtate where the ſhips or veſſels of war to which they were or may be attached did not or ſhall not lie at the time of their being ſo employed.

*April* 16. On the report of a committee to whom was referred a letter of the 13th of Auguſt, from his moſt chriſtian majeſty, and a memorial from the honourable the miniſter plenipotentiary of France,

*Reſolved*, That the letter reported by the committee, be ſigned by the preſident, in behalf of the United States in Congreſs aſſembled, and tranſmitted to his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, in anſwer to his letter accompanying the portraits of his majeſty and of his royal conſort, which he has been pleaſed to preſent to Congreſs.

*Reſolved*, That the preſident inform the honourable the miniſter of France, that Congreſs have a due ſenſe of the care which he has taken for preſerving the portraits, and are deſirous that they may continue in his poſſeſſion until proper places can be provided for them.

That a letter be addreſſed by the preſident to the ſupreme executives of the ſeveral ſtates, informing them of the intelligence communicated by the miniſter of France, to wit, "That his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has determined that l'Orient ſhall be a free port; and although the edict is not publiſhed, may be ſo conſidered by the citizens of the United States—And that the merchants of the United States, likewiſe enjoy the liberty of frequenting the ports of Marſeilles and Dunkirk, and participate, as other nations, the franchiſes and privileges of theſe two places."

That the miniſter of France, in anſwer to his letter of the 9th inſtant, requeſting to know what meaſures had been taken by the United States, relative to the payments of the portions of the principal and intereſt of the loan of eighteen million livres furniſhed by his Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and alſo of five million florins ſupplied in Holland, and guaranteed by his majeſty, be informed that as all the legiſlatures have not yet paſſed on the recommendations of Congreſs of the 18th of April 1783, for eſtabliſhing permanent funds, ſupplementary requiſitions on the ſtates will be adopted to provide for the intereſt of the loans aforeſaid for the preſent year, and that the greateſt care will be taken by ſubſequent meaſures for the punctual payment of the principal and intereſt, as they may reſpectively become due, according to the terms of the ſeveral contracts.

*April* 19. *Reſolved*, That the legiſlatures of the ſeveral ſtates be informed that whilſt they are reſpectively repreſented in Congreſs by two delegates only, ſuch an unanimity for conducting the moſt important public concerns is neceſſary as can rarely be expected. That if each of the thirteen ſtates ſhould be repreſented by two members, five out of twenty-ſix, being only a fifth of the whole, may negative any meaſures requiring the voice of nine ſtates—That of eleven ſtates now on the floor of Congreſs, nine being repreſented by only two members from each, it is in the power of three out of twenty five, making only one eighth of the whole, to negative ſuch a meaſure, notwithſtanding that by the articles of confederation, the diſſent of five out of thirteen being more than one third of the number, is neceſſary for ſuch a negative. That in a repreſentation of three members from each ſtate, not leſs than ten of thirty-nine could ſo negative a matter requiring the voice of nine ſtates—That from facts under the obſervation of Congreſs they are clearly convinced, that a repreſentation of two members from the ſeveral ſtates, is extremely injurious by producing delays, and for this reaſon is likewiſe much more expenſive than a general repreſentation of three members from each ſtate—That therefore Congreſs conceive it to be indiſpenſably neceſſary and earneſtly recommend that each ſtate, at all times when Congreſs are ſitting, be hereafter repreſented by three members at leaſt; as the moſt injurious conſequences may be expected from the want of ſuch repreſentation.

*April* 22. The committee to whom was referred a letter of 17th from baron Steuben, relative to lieutenant colonel Ternant, report, that upon a peruſal of the ſaid letter, the report of the ſecretary at war of May laſt, and other papers relative to the rank and ſervices of lieutenant colonel Ternant, they are of opinion that the various and important offices intruſted to him, have been executed in a manner honourable to himſelf and highly beneficial to the United States, and that he was juſtly entitled to the commiſſion of a lieutenant colonel commandant upon the promotion of general Armand: Whereupon,

*Reſolved*, That the commiſſion of colonel in the legionary corps, to which he was attached, be granted to lieutenant colonel Ternant, to bear date from the promotion of general Armand.

Congreſs reſumed the conſideration of the report of the grand committee appointed to prepare and report to Congreſs, the arrears of intereſt, &c. when a motion was made and ſeconded, to amend by inſerting, "commutation to the army agreeable to the act of 22d March 1783—3,000,000—intereſt thereon 300,000" immediately before "total"—And the queſtion to agree to this amendment was loſt.

A motion was then made and ſeconded, to ſtrike out the four laſt items in the ſtatement from "1784. Dec. 31. Loan office debt" to "army debt," &c. both inclusive—And on the queſtion, Shall that part of the report ſtand? The queſtion was loſt, and that part of the report was ſtruck out.

*Reſolved*, That the paymaſter general be, and he hereby is directed to govern himſelf in ſettling the accounts of the army ſince the year 1779, by the payments made by the reſpective ſtates to their lines, ſo that where the pay has been ſecured by any ſtate, the ſame ſhall not be again ſecured by the United States.

*April* 24. Congreſs proceeded to the election of two commiſſioners to negotiate with the Indians, in the room of Mr. S. Higgenſon and Mr. N. Greene, who have declined that office; and the ballots being taken, Mr. Benjamin Lincoln and Mr. Arthur Lee were elected.

*April* 26. On motion, *Reſolved*, That the ſaid reſolve be, and he hereby is authoriſed and directed to adjourn Congreſs on the third day of June next, to meet on the thirtieth day of October next at Trenton, for the diſpatch of public buſineſs, and that the committee of the ſtates ſhall be appointed to ſit in the receſs of Congreſs.

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RECEIPT of continental taxes from the ſtate of Maryland, publiſhed in purſuance of the 6th article of inſtructions from the office of finance, dated the 11th day of February, 1782.

| | Dollars. | 90ths. |
|---|---|---|
| Received for May, 1784, | 15,249 | 7 |

BENJAMIN HARWOOD, receiver.

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Annapolis, May 28, 1784.

## JUST IMPORTED,

In the ſhip Iſabella, captain Anthony Harris, from London, and to be ſold at wholeſale, by the ſubſcriber, at his ſtore on the Dock, at a very low advance, for caſh, bills of exchange, tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, flax-ſeed, pork, or lumber,

A LARGE aſſortment of European goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon; among which are, beſt hyſon, green, and bohea teas; beſt London port wine, and porter bottled; double Glouceſterſhire and Cheſhire cheeſe.

Likewiſe for ſale, Old cane ſpirits, Weſt-India rum, and common wine, by the hogſhead, pipe or barrel; beſt Holland gin in caſes; white and brown Spaniſh ſugars, chocolate, and candles, by the box, &c. &c.

JAMES WILLIAMS.

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Mount Induſtry, May 15, 1784.

On Tueſday the 22d day of June, if fair, if not the firſt fair day, will be offered for ſale, in Lower-Marlborough,

THAT valuable ſeat of land, late the property of Mr. Henry Williamſon, containing by eſtimation four hundred acres. This land is of the firſt quality, about one half of which is covered with wood, and abounds with excellent timber. The improvements are very valuable, and has every convenience; and as it is expected the perſon inclined to purchaſe will view the land before the day of ſale, it renders a full detail unneceſſary. The payments to be made as follow, to wit: One half of the purchaſe to be complied with the firſt day of November, when poſſeſſion will be given, the reſidue in twelve months from that date, on bond with unqueſtionable ſecurity; the title indiſputable.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON.

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To be SOLD, on Ronoah river, Botetourt county, Virginia,

A VALUABLE tract of land, containing one thouſand acres, with a large proportion of firſt-rate bottom, being as valuable a tract as any of the ſame ſize in this ſtate, for hemp, tobacco, corn, ſmall grain, meadow, or any kind of produce. The range is very good, and the river affords a variety of fine fiſh. Whoever purchaſes muſt pay one half when they take poſſeſſion, part of which may be paid in likely negroes, and long credit will be given for the other half. Any perſon who inclines to purchaſe, may know the price and ſee the land, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

TOLIVER CRAIG.

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Virginia, May 17, 1784.

## FOR SALE,

THE tract of land known by the name of the Stone-houſe tract, containing upwards of 2000 acres, lying in Botetourt county, on the main road; the high land lies level, and is exceeding good for tobacco, corn, wheat, or any kind of grain, and a large proportion of meadow land. There are about 150 acres of cleared land, about 12 of which are in good timothy meadow; the farm is in good repair, and the houſes tolerably commodious. This tract is as well watered as any perſon could wiſh or deſire; there is a good mill-ſeat, and a ſpring within 30 feet of the dwelling houſe, that is admired by all travellers. The ſituation of this tract is excellent, either for a public houſe, or for any perſon who would chooſe to live private. If the ſubſcriber could receive ſuch pay as ſuits him, he would ſell on the loweſt and moſt moderate terms.

THOMAS MADDOX.

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May 29, 1784.

To be SOLD to the higheſt bidder, on the firſt day of July next,

SUNDRY NEGROES, belonging to the eſtate of John Watkins, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceaſed, among which there is a very valuable blackſmith; the terms will be made known on the day of ſale, and the ſale begin at ten o'clock.

JOHN WATKINS,
BENJAMIN WATKINS, } executors.

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FOR LONDON.

THE SHIP WILLINGTON, JOHN STEWART, commander, now lying in Patuxent river, and will ſail about the beginning of July; for paſſage apply to the captain on board.

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Annapolis, June 1, 1784.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that ſhe intends to open ſchool on Monday the ſeventh day of June inſtant, agreeably to her former advertiſement; and being adviſed that a well regulated boarding-ſchool is very deſirable, ſhe likewiſe offers herſelf to keep a boarding-ſchool in this city, where the greateſt attention and care will be given to the morals as well as education of all young ladies intruſted to the management of

MARY RANKEN.

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Annapolis, June 2, 1784.

MR. GAUDENZIO CLERICI, having had the honour to inſtruct in the French and Italian languages ſeveral members of congreſs, and a conſiderable number of young gentlemen and ladies, whoſe rapid progreſs is an argument of his capacity and diligence in the diſcharge of his duty, expects to meet with more encouragement in teaching thoſe uſeful and agreeable languages. In the mean time he informs the public that he will open a Latin ſchool next Monday, where boys may be taught French through the medium of that language. As the firſt elements of ſpeech are in ſome degree the ſame in all languages, parents will doubtleſs agree, that the principles of the Latin language will greatly contribute to facilitate the underſtanding the rules of the French grammar; and that by thus proceeding gradually in both languages, boys will acquire in a ſhort time a perfect knowledge of the French tongue, ſo univerſally adopted in every country of Europe, and which will be of great ſervice to them all the reſt of their lives. Any perſons inclined to ſubſcribe, may know the conditions, by applying to ſaid Mr. Gaudenzio at any time.

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Calvert county, May 15, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Sabeus Card, a languiſhing priſoner in ſaid county gaol, intends preferring a petition to the next general aſſembly, for an act to releaſe him from his preſent confinement.

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Queen-Anne, May 16, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a demand has been made on the ſubſcriber for a conſiderable quantity of tobacco at this warehouſe, which is not to be found in it's proper marks and numbers; wherefore he requeſts all perſons who have old tobaccoes at ſaid warehouſe, to ſend him the marks, numbers, and weights, by the tenth day of June next at fartheſt, to enable him to diſcover whether the tobaccoes wanted have been taken away by miſtake, and a ſufficient quantity left to replace it.

PHILIP TURNER, inſpector.

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RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living near the Head of South river, in Anne-Arundel county, on the ſecond day of April, 1784, a negro woman named LUCY, 27 years of age, ſlender made, and ſuppoſed to be about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a brazen look, and is a little inclined to a yellow complexion; ſome of her upper jaw teeth are rotten and partly gone, but her upper fore teeth ſtand good and far apart; had on when ſhe went away, a white country cloth ſhort gown and petticoat, an old oſnabrig ſhift, negro ſhoes, and white ſtockings; ſhe took with her two other petticoats, one white linen the other cotton and linen, an old oſnabrig ſhift, two yards of new holland, ſome few yards of country cloth made with yarn and tow, and a pair of cotton ſtockings partly knit. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro woman, and ſecures her ſo that her maſter may get her again, ſhall receive, if taken within ten miles of home, four dollars, if twenty miles ſix dollars, if further than twenty and within the ſtate eight dollars. As it is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone acroſs the bay or to Baltimore, any perſon who ſecures her, either in Baltimore county, or on the eaſtern ſhore, or out of the ſtate, and gives notice to her maſter, ſo as he may get her again, ſhall receive twenty dollars reward.

BALDWIN LUSBY.

N B. She tells people where ſhe has been ſince ſhe ran away, that ſhe is free, and was ſet free by one of the Hopkins's; as they had ſet many free, perhaps ſhe may change her name and her cloaths, and paſs for a free woman.

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Anne-Arundel county, May 26, 1784.

RAN away, on Tueſday the 25th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living about ten miles from Annapolis, a negro man named JEM, about twenty-ſix or twenty-ſeven years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, well made, plays the fiddle very well, and ſpeaks ſlow and ſoft; had on and took with him, an old pale-blue cloth coat, new pair of mixed cloth breeches, pair of old Ruſſia ſheeting breeches, two new ſoldiers ſhirts, old caſtor hat, black cravat, and a pair of old ſhoes and buckles; it is probable he may change his cloathing; he has heretofore been much whipped, which may be ſeen on examining his back. It is ſuppoſed he is gone off in company with a negro man named Charles, the property of Samuel Meek; I expect that Jem will make for Pipe creek, as Dr. Maynadier lives in that neighbourhood and owns his wife. Whoever takes him up, and ſecures him in any gaol ſo that I may get him again, if in the county ſhall receive a reward of thirty ſhillings, if out of the county five pounds, including what the law allows, and reaſonable charges if brought home, paid by

HENRY BALDWIN.

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## TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, on Saturday evening, the 20th day of March laſt, on his way home from Annapolis, NEGRO CALE, belonging to Mary Hammond, daughter of John Hammond, Eſq; deceaſed; he is about twenty-ſix years of age, well made, bow-legged, of a dingy or rather a copperiſh complexion, about five feet ſix or ſeven inches high, had his wool growing remarkably thick and low on his forehead; had on when he went away, a coarſe hat bound round with white, a double breaſted brown ſailors jacket, the reſt of his cloaths is uncertain; he has a remarkable dent, or rather hole, in his left cheek, oppoſite his jaw-bone; he is diſcoverable likewiſe if ſtopped, by other ſingularities, his exceſſive talkativeneſs and ſmoothneſs of tongue. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him ſo that the owner may get him again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and all reaſonable charges if brought home, from

WILLIAM HAMMOND, adminiſtrator, living on the Head of Severn.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels and others are hereby forewarned from carrying him away, concealing him or harbouring him one hour, at their peril.

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Annapolis, May 25, 1784

Juſt imported in the ſhip Pearce, captain Thomas Moore, from London, and to be ſold by the ſubſcriber at his ſtore on the dock, where the victualling-office was lately kept,

AN aſſortment of goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell cheap for caſh, bills of exchange, or tobacco; he has alſo for ſale Barbados cane ſpirit, old Jamaica ditto, Weſt-India and New-England rum, molaſſes, loaf ſugar, white and brown Havanna ſugar, muſcovado ditto, coffee, ſoap, candles, fine Liverpool ſalt, &c. &c.

WILLIAM WILKINS.

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Annapolis, May 20, 1784.

## STEPHEN CLARK,

### Bookſeller and Stationer,

Has juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Willing Tom, captain John Stewart,

A LARGE and valuable collection of books, about four thouſand volumes, in folio, quarto, octavo, and twelves; alſo an elegant parcel of the moſt eſteemed prints, Atlaſs and maps, near five thouſand, with a general aſſortment of ſtationary, conſiſting of a great quantity of various ſorts of paper and milled boards; all kinds of bound blank books; bibles and common prayer books, elegantly bound and gilt; teſtaments, ſpelling books, and children's primers; a beautiful aſſortment of plated, tutanag, metal, and braſs candleſticks; hard ware, &c. All of which are opening for ſale at his ſtore next door to Mr. Joſeph Clark in this city.

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Prince-George's county, May 10, 1784.

Juſt imported in the ſhips John and Anne, captain Carcaud, and the Willing Tom, captain Stewart, from London, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore in Queen-Anne, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh, bills of exchange, or tobacco,

A VERY large and general aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable to the ſeaſon; among which are fine hyſon, green and bohea teas, ſingle and double refined loaf ſugar, &c.

SINGLETON WOOTTON, and Co.

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Prince-George's county, May 10, 1784.

Juſt imported in the ſhips John and Anne, captain Carcaud, and the Willing Tom, captain Stewart, from London, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, at their ſtore in Bladenſburgh, on the moſt reaſonable terms, for caſh, bills of exchange, or tobacco,

A VERY large and general aſſortment of European and India goods, ſuitable to the preſent ſeaſon.

WALTER BOWIE, and Co.

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## The beautiful thorough bred horſe ROEBUCK,

Six years old this ſpring, and full fifteen hands three inches high,

WILL cover mares this ſeaſon, at the ſubſcriber's dwelling plantation, in Charles county, at three guineas a mare, and five ſhillings to the groom, if paid by the firſt day of Auguſt next, otherwiſe five hundred pounds of neat crop tobacco. Roebuck was got by Benjamin Dulany, Eſquire's Othello, who was bred by colonel William Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and got by Old Fearnought upon a thorough bred Morton's Traveller mare. Roebuck's dam was got by colonel Taſker's Othello, who was got by Crab; his grand-dam by Morton's Traveller; his great-grand-dam was colonel Taſker's famous Selima, who was got by the Godolphin Arabian. Good paſturage for mares at three ſhillings and nine-pence per week, and great care taken, but will not be anſwerable for accidents or eſcapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

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Annapolis, May 20, 1784.

## JOSEPH CLARK,

Has juſt imported from London, in the ſhip Willing Tom, captain John Stewart, and now opening for ſale at his ſtore in this city,

AN elegant aſſortment of European goods, adapted to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

May 21, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in George-town on Patowmack, in the night of the 19th instant, a very likely well made negro man named POMPEY, five feet five inches high, 24 or 25 years of age, and had on a small round felt hat almost new, an old blue jacket, and the body of an old purple broad cloth coat for a whiftcoat, short lappelled, with three button-holes in each of them, an old pair of white Welch cotton breeches, and another pair of blue cloth of the same stuff as his jacket, with old shoes with strings; his right hand was burnt when an infant, which has caused a contraction of all the fingers, particularly the thumb and fore-finger, which, if noticed, will readily lead to a discovery of the person; he was born and brought up in Talbot county, where he has several relations living, and it is probable he will endeavour to get across the Bay, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, go round by the Head of Elk, or proceed towards Philadelphia, and attempt to pass for a freeman. He carried with him a chesnut sorrel horse, full 15 hands high, has a small star in his forehead, his tail is long docked and nicked, he trots and gallops, has a gay carriage, and hath been lately shod before; the fore part of his hind hoofs is much worn by striking them against the heels of his fore shoes; the hair is off his fore parts in several spots, occasioned by a surfeit; I got him at Annapolis from colonel Kent, of Queen-Anne's county, who I believe bred him: this horse is well known by Mr. James Williams in Annapolis, and several other gentlemen; he was rode away in a half curb bridle almost new. I will give twelve dollars for the negro and eight for the horse, as a reward, if taken up in Maryland and brought home, with reasonable charges; and the above reward, or in proportion for either, if taken out of the state and brought home, with reasonable charges. All masters of vessels and others are requested to apprehend him, and not to harbour him or carry him off. 6w

JOHN THO. BOUCHER.

Note, If the negro is taken up and secured in any gaol, so that I get him again, the taker up shall be entitled to a proportion of the forty dollars reward.

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May 10, 1784.

## To be SOLD,

THAT valuable tract of LAND whereon Mr. Athanasius Ford lately lived, in St. Mary's county, about two or three miles from Leonard-town, on the Head of Britons-bay, and about six miles from Patuxent river, containing upwards of thirteen hundred acres, with a commodious large brick dwelling house upon it, pleasantly situated, many convenient out houses, a valuable grist mill, though at present in bad repair, a large apple orchard of choice fruit, a few acres of meadow in timothy, and several hundred acres more may be easily laid down either in clover or timothy, being already cleared, and a considerable quantity cultivated in Indian corn. About five hundred acres of the above land is fine bottom, and may be cultivated either in grass or grain, and in its present state produces paturage equal to almost any place. The high land is chiefly level, and of good quality for wheat, and it is capable of being made one of the best farms in that part of the country. It is now under rent for fifteen thousand pounds of cured tobacco per annum.

Also about 260 acres of land adjoining, that has about 60 years of a lease to come, and subject only to a rent of one thousand pounds of tobacco per annum.

Tobacco, or state certificates bearing interest, will be taken for the greatest part of the purchase. If sold for specie, credit will be given for the greatest part of the sale, upon giving bond, upon interest, with approved security.

JOSIAH SPRIGG.

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May 5, 1784.

ALL persons who have acted or still remain to act in any department in the state of Maryland under the appointment of congress, and those who may have been appointed by the state of Maryland that have any military stores or other articles the property of the United States, in their possession, are requested to make an immediate return thereof to the subscriber, living in Annapolis, expressing the place where at, and the quantity of each particular species of property. 6w

B. HARWOOD, R. C. T. S. M.

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Annapolis, April 2, 1784.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Sunday last, a dark mulatto man, named LAMB, about 25 years of age, five feet five or six inches high, a carpenter by trade; had on when he went away a short blue jacket, a pair of osnabrig trousers, a Russia sheeting shirt; also took with him a suit of soldiers cloathing. It is supposed he will pass as a freeman. He absconded on account of his being chastised for his ill behaviour, and if examined may be discovered. Whoever will bring him home, or secure him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive ten pounds reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

JOSHUA FRAZIER.

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Annapolis, May 3, 1784.

THE subscriber having some time ago received an appointment from J. Pierce, Esq; paymaster general of the forces of the United States, constituting him his deputy to settle the accounts of pay, &c. of the Maryland line of continental troops, which business he has hitherto been prevented from entering upon, for want of the necessary rolls and papers respecting the same; he, therefore, in compliance with his instructions, requests the officers of the Maryland line, and other officers of the quota of that state, will, without delay, furnish him with every necessary roll and information which in any way concerns a final settlement of their own claims upon the United States, and the pay and other accounts of the soldiers which they have from time to time commanded, since the 1st day of August, 1780.

He further informs the officers, that the documents he requests must be delivered to him, and be in his possession some time before they can receive their certificates, as Mr. Pierce, who is to sign them in behalf of the United States, will not attend at Annapolis to put the finishing hand to them, until they are all nearly ready. tf

THOMAS GASSAWAY.

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*Annapolis, April 1, 1784.*

## To be SOLD at PRIVATE SALE,

*THE houses and lots now occupied by the subscriber, in the city of Annapolis. Credit will be given, if required, for the purchase money. For terms apply to*

THANIEL RAMSEY.

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To be SOLD, or rented for the year, and entered on immediately,

THE houses and lot belonging to the subscriber, in Annapolis; the dwelling house is large and commodious, containing four rooms, a passage, and a light closet on a floor, two of the rooms are very elegant; there are good cellars, a kitchen and other offices under it, and adjoining to the house is a building, containing an excellent kitchen, laundry and pantry, and very good rooms above them for servants, and cellars below. There is also on the same lot, a coach house, stable, dairy, and meat house, and a large strong warehouse, which would make it convenient for a person in trade.

Also to be rented, the house and lot, lately in possession of Clement Holliday, Esq; it is a handsome building, beautifully situated on the river Severn, and very convenient for a small family. For the terms of both or either of the above houses, apply to the subscriber, personally, or by letter, at his seat on Patowmack.

RICHARD LEE.

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Auditor's-office, Annapolis, April 7, 1784.

MANY fraudulent attempts having been made upon the public in order to obtain depreciation of pay, by men who had been soldiers in the continental army, but had forfeited their claim to it, either by desertion, or after their discharge had joined the British army and navy: To prevent such imposition, the auditor of the state of Maryland gives notice, that no certificates will be issued by him to, or on account of, any person whatever, without the original discharge is produced, or a certificate by an officer of the regiment and company to which such soldier belonged at the time of his discharge, specifying the times of enlistment and discharge, and a certificate from some person of good character, who is well known in Annapolis, shewing his good behaviour since his discharge. And as forged orders have frequently been presented, the auditor further gives notice, that he will not hereafter issue certificates to any other than the persons themselves on whose account they are issued.

C. RICHMOND.

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Annapolis, April 19, 1784.

## To be SOLD,

A TRACT of land, lying in Tulley's Neck, Queen-Anne's county, containing 1100 acres, divided and rented out at present in 3 tenements; it will be sold separately, in tenements, or all together; it is good farming land, well wooded and watered, with a fine bottom of a mile and a half extent running through the land, capable of being improved into fine meadow, in a good neighbourhood, convenient to church and mills, and distant from the court-house six, and from Chester-town twelve miles. Any person inclined to purchase may be informed of the terms, which will be easy, by applying to Mr. William Ringgold, of Chester-town, or the subscriber. 3w

JAMES RINGGOLD.

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To be SOLD, at the POST-OFFICE,

A NUMBER of books both in French and English, amongst which are the following:

Rousseau's works complete, in 29 vols. elegantly bound and gilt.

The British Poets, in 42 vols. neatly printed on a fine paper, containing the works of Milton, Butler, Cowley, Waller, Dryden, Garth, Prior, Pope, Gay, Swift, Addison, Young, Parnell, Thompson, Akenside, Shenstone, and Gray.

Voltaire's works complete, in 32 vols.

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ALL persons who are indebted to, or have claims against, the estate of the late Mr. William Lock Weems, deceased, of Prince-George's county, are requested to bring in their accounts properly proved, for an adjustment by

AMELIA WEEMS, executrix.

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FOUND, on the shore of Thomas's-point, the last of March, a BLACKSMITHS BELLOWS, branded on the bottom W S. The owner is desired to prove property, pay the charges, and take it away, or it will be sold.

ROBERT DAVIDG.

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THERE is at the plantation of John Magruder Burgess, near Upper Marlborough, taken up as a stray, a dark bay MARE, about thirteen hands high, three years old, two white feet behind, but no perceivable brand. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

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A PETITION will be presented to the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to pass an act empowering the reverend Mr. James Hunt and the reverend Stephen B. Balch, or either of them, to convey to William Deakins, jun. a certain lot of ground adjoining George-town, called the Church of Scotland Lot, formerly conveyed by colonel George Beall, to the reverend James Hunt and his successors, for the use of the presbyterian society of the church of Scotland.

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NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends petitioning the general assembly, at their next session, for an act to empower her to sell part of the real estate of captain Richard Parran, to discharge his debts.

SARAH PARRAN, administratrix.

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I HEREBY give notice, that I intend to petition the general assembly of this state, at their next session, to pass an act to lay out into lots twenty-five acres of land, part of a tract called Conjurers Disappointment, as an addition to George-town.

WILLIAM DEAKINS, jun.

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Baltimore, May 17, 1784.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all persons indebted to Messieurs Speirs, French, and Co. for dealings at their store at the Indian Landing, that I have empowered Mr. Vachel Stevens (their former factor at that place) to settle and receive the debts. ARCH. MONCREIFF,

Attorney in fact for Speirs, French, and Co.

I will attend (after the first day of June) every Wednesday and Saturday, at Mrs. Urquhart's, at the Head of Severn, for the purpose of settling or receiving the above debts; those who do not pay I shall expect will renew their obligations.

VACHEL STEVENS.

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Lower Marlborough, May 13, 1784.

AT the request of Mr. Basil Williamson, who by my directions inspected a certain hogshead of tobacco I bought of William Evans, and shipped to colonel Forrest, which hogshead of tobacco, by colonel Forrest's letter, contained 322 pounds of stones; I do hereby certify, that I viewed and broke the aforesaid hogshead of tobacco, and was perfectly satisfied it was as fine a coloured hogshead as I ever saw, I likewise believe the deception could not be found out by any inspector who was not aware of it, likewise Evans confessed that he had placed the stones in such a manner that though Mr. Williamson opened the hogshead and broke it in three places, yet it remained undiscovered [illegible] hand,

WILLIAM LYLES.

N. B. Any gentleman who through misrepresentation of the facts relating to the above hogshead of tobacco, and should the above not be satisfactory to them, upon application to the subscriber, may be shewn further proofs of the justice of his conduct.

BASIL WILLIAMSON.

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Upper Marlborough, May 15, 1784.

ALL persons indebted to Mr. James Russell, or Messieurs John and Gilbert Buchanan, merchants, in London, on bond, note, or open account, are desired to settle the same with the subscriber, their attorney in fact, without loss of time. To enable the subscriber to satisfy the country claims against those gentlemen, it is requested that their debtors will pay a part of their debts, and settle the balance by bond. Constant attendance will be given at Upper Marlborough from the first day of June next, Mondays excepted, for that purpose.

PHILIP R. RANDALL, attorney in fact.

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April 17, 1784.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Eastern Neck, near Liberty-hall ferry, on the sixth day of last December, a BOAT, which seems to have been a ship's pinnace, she is 27 feet in her keel, 6 feet beam, her gunwale painted red and white; had in her four pine oars, a tackle fall block reeved with 18 fathom of rope, marked with the letters M C [illegible] owner may have her again on proving property [illegible] charges, by applying to

JAMES [illegible]

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ANNAPOLIS: Printed by F. and S. GREEN, at the POST-OFFICE, Charles-Street.